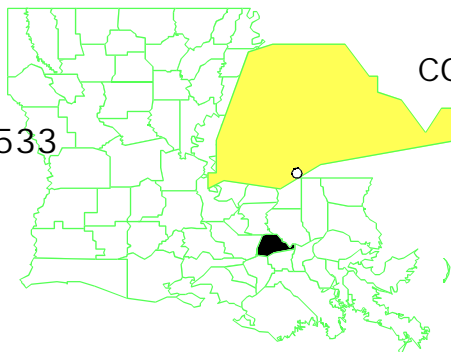


OLD INGER OIL REFINERY LOUISIANA

EPA ID# LAD980745533



EPA REGION 6
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 03
Ascension Parish

Other Names:
Darrow Oil

Updated 6/5/97

Site Description

- Location:**
- Between Highway 75 and the Mississippi River, Ascension Parish, midway between Baton Rouge and New Orleans.
 - 4.5 miles north of Darrow.
- Population:**
- 19,500 people live within 10 miles of site.
- Setting:**
- Rural, adjacent to the Mississippi River levee.
 - Nearest residence is 0.3 miles south of the site.
 - Nearest drinking water well is 0.5 miles south of the site.
 - Area is generally flat and subject to water-ponding during heavy rains.
- Hydrology:**
- The site soil profile consists predominantly of silty and sandy clays, silts, and fine sands to a depth of about 115-to-125 feet.
 - Ground water is encountered generally at a depth of 6-to-12 feet and rises to within a few feet of the ground surface.
 - The horizontal ground water gradient is thought to vary during the year, but generally is anticipated to be away from the Mississippi River and to be less than one foot per year.
 - The vertical gradient varies during the year, but is generally downward, away from the River, and is estimated to be fairly steep during average Mississippi River flow conditions.

Wastes and Volumes

1. Principal Pollutants:

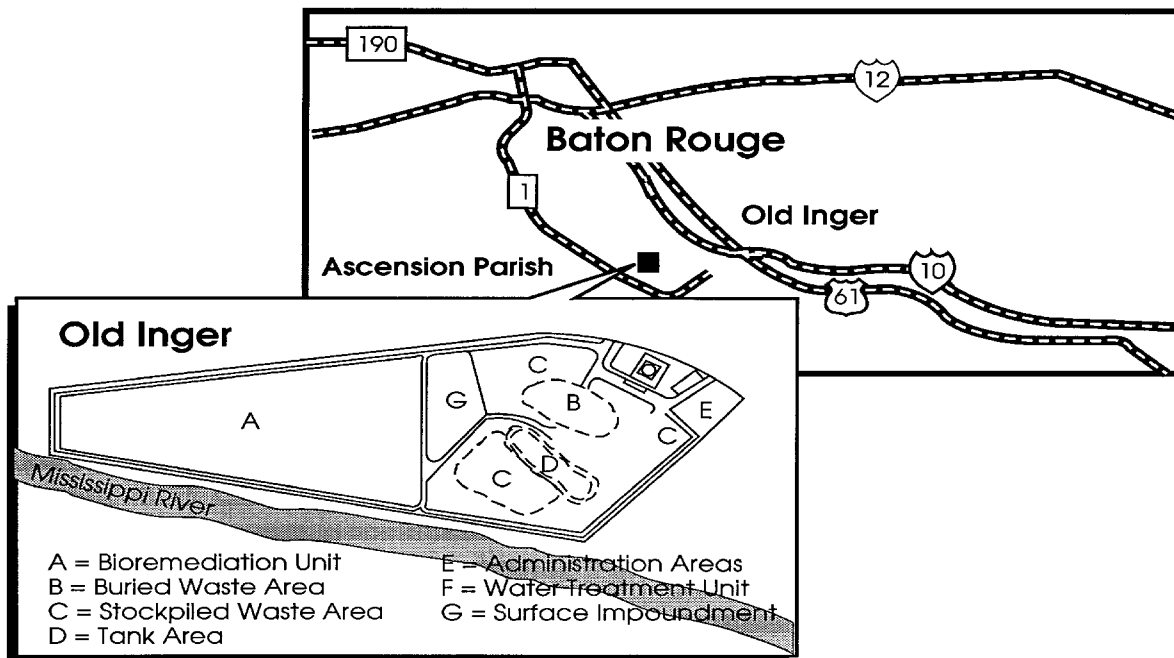
- Polynuclear aromatic compounds (ex; 49,000 parts per billion (ppb) phenanthrene in sediment).
- Heavy metals (ex; 130 ppm zinc - sediment).

Site Assessment and Ranking

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Site HRS Score: 48.98
Proposed Date: 13/30/82
Final Date: 9/8/83
NPL Update: No. Original

Site Map and Diagram



The Remediation Process

Site History:

- 1967 - began operations as an oil refinery.
- 1976 - site was obtained by Old Inger Oil Refinery for use as an oil reclamation plant for refinery waste; waste oil brought to the site by barge and by truck.
- 1978 - large spill occurred and the site was sold shortly thereafter.
- 1980 - site was abandoned.
- April 1983 - August 1988, five emergency removal actions were conducted to stabilize the site to include: site security, migration control, excavation and containment of consolidated soils, sampling and analysis.
- Site had been on hold while resolving land ban issues with EPA Headquarters. On October 29, 1987, Headquarters submitted an approval with revisions to the original design. The Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) Cooperative Agreement amendment in the amount of \$340,000, for addition of liner, expanded ground water study, and associated engineering. Awarded June 1988. Additional remedial action (RA) funds of \$1,646,308 awarded to LDEQ on September 29, 1989.
- RA contract for construction of the land treatment unit advertised July 19, 1989. Bids opened August 29th. Contract awarded 9/29/89.
- Supplemental ground water study began March 1990 under an Interagency Agreement Grant (IAG) with the U.S. Corps of Engineers (USACE).

Health Considerations:

- Ground water in area used for drinking.
- Surface water used for irrigation.

Other Environmental Risks:

- Ground water and soil are contaminated to a depth of 40 feet and 6 feet, respectively, by organic chemicals.

Record of Decision

Signed: September 25, 1984

Remedy:

- On site land treatment of contaminated soils and sludge Treatment will include synthetic liner (per 10-29-87 HQ decision).
- Close and seal an ungrouted on site well.
- Pump and treat shallow ground water via carbon absorption.
- Carbon adsorption treatment and discharge off site of contaminated surface waters on site.
- In situ containment and capping of slightly contaminated soils & sludge.

<u>Other Remedies Considered</u>	<u>Reason Not Chosen</u>
1. Deep well disposal of contaminated fluids	Cost
2. Off site disposal	Cost; non-permanent remedy
3. On site landfill	Possibility of major release if levee fails
4. No action	Poses threat to public health and the environment

Community Involvement

Outreach activities: Responsibility of LDEQ

- Community Involvement Plan: Developed 11/82; Revised 4/85, 4/90.
- Open houses and workshops: 01/90, Video 11/90
- Original Proposed Plan Fact Sheet and Public Meeting: 6/84
- Original ROD Fact Sheet: 10/84
- Milestone Fact Sheets: 4/85, 12/88, 10/89
- Citizens on site mailing list: 65
- Constituency Interest: Most complaints are about odors
- Site Repository: Ascension Parish Library - Gonzales.

Technical Assistance Grant

- Availability Notice: May 1988
- Letters of Intent Received:
 - 1) 6/18/88 from Ascension Superfund Koalition (ASK).
- Final Application Received: 2/23/92
- Grant Award: Signed by EPA on 05/28/92, accepted by applicant on 3/9/94
- No grant funds were utilized during the budget period (ended 5/27/95), annulment underway.

Fiscal and Program Management

- **Remedial Project Manager:** Caroline Ziegler, 214/665-2178, EPA (6SF-LP)
- **State Contact:** Tom Stafford, 504/765-0487, LDEQ
- **Community Involvement Coordinator:** Verne McFarland, 214/665-6617, EPA (6SF-PO)
- **Attorney:** Keith Smith, 214/665-2157, EPA (6SF-DL)
- **State Coordinator:** Joe Massey, 214/665-7408, EPA (6SF-LL)
- **Prime Contractor:** State Contractor - IT Corp. -(design and oversight)
Westinghouse Haztech, Inc. (construction)

Cost Recovery: State (LDEQ) Lead (Enforcement)

- PRPs Identified: 17
- Viable PRP: None
- Enforcement options: None

Present Status and Issues

- EPA met with the State in February 1997 to expedite the schedule for proceeding with contract bids and construction of the soils remedy. The soil remedy is pending award to the contract. The remedy includes on site land treatment of heavily contaminated soils and sludges. The State is preparing to advertise bids for the soils remedy and engineering oversight.
- Construction bid packages were advertised at the end of April 1997.

Benefits

The immediate actions taken to reduce the contamination in the pits and lagoons and to limit site access reduced the potential for contact with site contamination and the further spread of contaminated materials. These initial cleanup actions reduced possible exposure pathways and further environmental impact while long-term cleanup activities proceed.